### ENGLAND.

Discount on 'Change and at the Bank-The Intransigente Naval Movements Off Valencia Movement of Bullion-Specie for America-The Tichborne Tribulation Approaching a Close Sweep of Severe Gales.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1873. At the close of business to-day the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was 6 11-16 per cent, or 5-16 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

BULLION FROM THE BANK. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

SPECIE FOR AMERICA. The steamship Batavia took \$100,000 in specie from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL Upon the resumption of the Tichborne trial, after the noon recess to-day, a note was received from Dr. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defendant, announcing that he (Kenealy) was ill and could not appear again to-day. He also expressed the hope that the defence would be able to rest their case to-morrow.

GALES ON THE COAST. Heavy gales prevail on the British coast to-day.

Municipal and Commercial Compliments to American Institutions and Progress-The Eric Railway Administration.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1873. There was a banquet at the Mansion House last evening, at which there were about 300 persons present, including representatives of the various city companies. Among the prominent guests were Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, and

Mr. P. H. Watson, President of the Eric Railway. The Lord Mayor of London proposed the toast, "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of the States and the British Colonies," and associated the name of Mr. Watson with the subject.

Mr. Watson, replying, thanked the Lord Mayor for his flattering attention to his (Mr. Watson's) administration of the Erie Railway Company. He spoke of the difficulties necessarily attending such a reformation as had devolved on him to undertake. He said the hearty support and approval he had received in England strengthened him to grapple with the difficulties that yet remained to be overcome. Honorable and intelligent administration for American railroads was as important, he said, as sound government for the country.

Mr. Medill was called on to respond to the toast, "The Municipal Institutions of America." In doing so he took opportunity to return thanks to London for the aid sent to Chicago after her great fire.

John Bright in Review of the National Situation and Cabinet Policy-The Relations With the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 1873. The Right Hon, John Bright addressed an assemblage, estimated to number 16,000 persons, in Bir-

He commended the administration of Mr. Gladstone for its past legislation, with the exception or the Education act, which he said was framed in a hasty manner and is incomplete. He advocated the repeal of clause 25 of the act, by which denominational schools are allowed to receive payment from the public rates. In his opinion a general re-examination of the question was nec-

Speaking of the war against the Ashantees, Mr. Bright said no one was more anxious than was the administration for a reasonable and pacific adjustment of the difficulty. He believed the interests and honor of the country would be best consulted by the absolute withdrawal of the British colonies from the Ashantee coast at no distant date.

He then referred to the relations between Great had spoken of the Treaty of Washington as humiliating to Great Britain. The humiliation was between 1861 and 1865. If at that time the British government had practised toward the United States a generous neutrality, the wealthier classes of England would not in the main have sided with the insurrectionary slaveholding planters. If the newspapers here had then dealt in a spirit of fairness with our transatlantic kinsmen, the dispute settled by the treaty of 1872 would not have arisen. The conduct of the dministration in reference to that treaty and the subsequent arbitration under its provisions had added a nobler page to the history of England than had all the bloody battles recorded in its history. He praised the Earl of Derby for initiating the

method of settling international disputes by arbitration, for the reduction of the qualifications essary to the exercise of the county franchise. for the redistribution of the representation in Parliament and for moving for reform of the game and land laws. He said that among the questions which demand an early solution the last was the one especially of interest to the agricultural laborers of the country, whom the present system, tending to the acquirement of large anded estates, debars from all hopes of proprietor-

He acknowledged the harshness of the operation of the tax upon incomes. Reviewing forty years of supremacy of the liberals in the government as years of progress and prosperity to the country, ne animadverted severely upon the conservative obstructiveness and their present lack of settled policy, and urged the country to continue to sup-Mr. Bright's address occupied an hour and ten

minutes in its delivery, and was received with un flagging enthusiasm to its close.

## FRANCE.

The Monarchical Movement and Political Conciliation-Count de Chambord Recalled to His Country.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1873. A meeting of the delegates of the Right Centre of the Assembly was held to-day, the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier presiding.

A resolution recalling the Count de Chambord to

France was unanimously adopted. The meeting also adopted a resolution formally coalescing with the members of the Right. A communication was addressed to the party of the Leit

Centre with a view to an understanding upon the questions of the moment. The Crown Party Preparing for Decisive

Action. LON JON, Oct. 23-5 A. M.

A special despatch from Paris to the Daily Telegraph states that it is practically settled that the Assembly is to meet O'ctober 29, and a motion to the restoration of the monarchy will be made

## MAP SHAL BAZAINE.

Progress, of the Court Martial Trial of the French Commander.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1873. The trial of Marshal Bazaine was continued at noon to-day, with the presentation of inrther evidence in regard to the amount of ammunition

Some of the witnesses testified that a third of the supply in the magazines at the beginning of the siege was consumed before the 16th of August.

## INDIA.

Prospect of a Severe Provincial Famine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Oct. 23-5 A. M. A telegram from Calcutta to the London Himes

ays a severe famine is threatened in the Province

SPAIN.

Plunder of Merchant Ships and Press-Gang Rule-An Admiral's Neglect of Duty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 22, 1873. The Intransigente vessels have left Valencia. It s not stated in what direction they proceeds Before leaving they plundered ten more Spanish merchant ships, four of which were taken along

They failed to capture the government gunboat Lepanto. AN ADMIRAL'S ACENOWLEDGMENT OF PAULTY COM

Admiral Lobo acknowledges that he disobeyed orders in leaving Cartagena for Gibraltar with the national squadron, and has asked that his case be tried by court martial.

SENOR ZORILLA IN THE CAPITAL. Senor Zorilla has arrived in this city.

The Insurrectionist Navy Again off Cartagena. MADRID, Oct. 22, 1873.

The insurgent fleet has returned to Cartagena.

#### MEXICO.

The Sonora Revolution-Its-State Secessionist Attempt-The Governor in the Field-A Fatal Skirmish-Flight of Neutrals.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 22, 1873. Dates from Tucson, Arizona Territory, to October 11 state that the Sonora revolutionists number 400

They are headed by Carlos Conante and Bar-MANIFESTO OF PRINCIPLE

A declaration issued by the insurgents says they revolt against the tyranny of the State authorities of Sonora, not against the national governnent. They do not recognize the legality of the late elections, and say they are degraded by the

THE GOVERNOR IN THE FIELD. The Governor has issued a proclamation against the insurgents and taken the field in person. The rebels captured Almos, killing two soldiers in the fight, and held the place at last accounts.

FLIGHT OF NEUTRALS. Large numbers of people are fleeing from Sonora into Arizona Territory for protection.

## THE POLARIS.

Three of the Crew About to Embark for New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

LONDON, Oct. 23-5 A. M. The whaler Erik arrived last evening at Dundee with the three men of the Polaris crew who were

transferred from the Intrepid. They are in excellent health, and will sail for New York on the steamship Georgia on Friday next, having been tendered free passages by the

### THE PITTSBURG TRAGEDY.

Confession of Louisa Killien of the Butchery of Margaret Braunlein on Saturday Last-Only One Year in the Country and Posted on the Insanity

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22, 1873. The circumstance of finding the butchered body of old Margaret Brauniein in her room in the ouse off Wylie avenue last Saturday morning has already been made public. The nor-rible, heartless deed—that of butchering an old, inoffensive woman-sent a thrill of horror through the community, and steps were at once taken to unravel the deep mystery which surrounded the murder. The German family named Schuettler, living in a portion of the tenement, were arrested and subjected to a rigid examination, but their statements had the ring of genuineness about them that puzzled the detectives considerably. In this family is a young girl aged twenty-two, whose maiden name is Louisa Killien. She is said to have married John Schuettier, one of the family, about two weeks since. This pair lived on Mount Washington, and

Their house on Mount Washington was visited Their house on Mount Washington was visited by officers, and after a thorough search hanks of stocking yarn, bedding and female apparel, known to have been the property of old Mrs. Braunlein, were discovered. Evidences of the participation of this young couple in the butchery were slowly but surely accumulating. At length, becoming aware of this and wishing to free herself from the persistent, searching questions of the detectives and reneve her soul of the weight of guilt, Louisa Killied this morning confessed having killed the old lady with a hatchet. The confession was first made to officer Messner, in the station house, who, approaching the girl, told her the case was strong against her and that nothing but the mercy of God would save her. She fell on her knees and told him she was crazy when the deed was committed and did no know what she was doing. She begged piteously not to be brought again before the Coroner's jury to pierce her wicked heart with questions. She still clung to the officer, telling him that no one else was concerned in the crime.

She had done or when. At a late hour she was brought into the presence of the Coroner's jury. She appeared very sick and broken down, and an officer was compelled to support her. She repeated the story told to Mr. Messner. She could not remember what the old lady was doing when she struck her down, and could not tell whether the murder was committed on Thursday or Friday morning. She said she did not get a cent of money in the house, and would not disclose if she procured anything else. During the examination the self-confessed murderess was the picture of misery and despair. She kept her eyes closed, and most of the time pressed her head with her hand. She seemed to be suffering intensely both mentally and physically, and irequently moaned piteously. Louisa, or Lizzle as she is better known, is just a year from the old country. by officers, and after a thorough search hanks of

APPEARANCE OF THE MURDERESS.

She is apparently about twenty-two years of age. Her robust physique is peculiar to countrywomen. She has a full, round pleasing face with a rather innocent expression. She is not handsome but is possessed of a pair of bright, sparkling eyes. She speaks and understands little English, but professes to be ignorant of that tongue in the main. John Schuettler, her husband, has a most peculiar face. While the remainder of the face is raw-boned, bis cheek bones are surrounded by a superfluous amount of flesh, presenting a decidedly odd appearance. He is of medium height, quite siender and of sallow complexion; his age is twenty three. As soon as the murderess rocovers from her prostration it is expected she will make a full cou ession. APPEARANCE OF THE MURDERESS.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE PANIO.

The Pay of Railroad Employes To Be Reduced-Ten Thousand People Out of Employment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1873. It is understood that after November 1 the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway will reduce the wages of its employes fitteen to twenty per cent. The New York Central and Hudson River Railway have also concluded to reduce wages ten per cent or discharge a portion of their help. It is estimated that since the financial panic from 8,003 to 10,000 persons have been thrown out of employment here.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Ignorant Voting Gives the Democrats the State-The Republican View of It.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 22, 1873. indications are that, owing to mistakes nade by voters in several counties, in voting for Isaac Welch and John Little for offices they were not candidates for, both will be beaten. This will not candidates for, both will be beaten. This will give the democrats the Governor, Treasurer and Attorney-General as their share of the victory.

A telegram received to night by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee from Ottawa county states that a mistake was made in preparing the official returns of that county and that 171 votes reported as east for Weich for Attorney General were really cast for him for Treasurer, and those reported cast for Little for Treasurer were cast for him for Attorney General. This changes the complexion of the State ticket and probably elects both Weich and Little, republicans.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 22, 1873. A good rain storm to-day inspires us with the hopes that the fall weather has commenced and that the inroads now being made on the rural dis-tricts by the yellow fever will be cut short. Te-day Dr. A. Flourney, one of the oldest and most promnent citizens, is dying at his plantation, thirteen miles from this city. His son, Captain William Flourney, and three of his family, are very low at his residence, fifteen miles from the city. None of those parties had been in town since the epidemic

THE MEDICAL PRATERNITY rise to explain the reason of these attacks in the rural districts? There has been no change in the epidemic in the city during the last twenty-four hours. A few new cases were reported in town as well as quite a number on the outskirts. It is im-possible to get reliable data of the progress of the lisease in the contiguous country, as it has spread over such a large extent. Among the new cases to-day are C. W. Bosworth and Father Ferree. THE SIXTH CATHOLIC PRIEST

attacked. There are no other prominent cases. Among the deaths are A. W. O. Hicks, Jr., medical student, and Mrs. Julia F. Weaver. Sister Rose died at the Convent. This makes THREE SISTERS OF MERCY that have died. W. H. Ford is improving. Isaac

Kaahn, Captain E. Barnes and J. R. Boone are in

a very critical condition. Nurses Arnold and Nolan are much better. F. A. Peeples, wife and two children were all taken down during the last THE INTERMENTS to-day were three whites and one black. E. F. Schmidt, President of the New Orleans Howard Association, and Dr. Hurd, of New Orleans, 1e-

Condition of Memphis-All Hope of an Early Abatement of the Disease Aban-doned-The Mortuary Report for Yes-terday-An Appeal for Aid.

turned to-day from Marshall on the sanitary train.

They report the disease very bad; that seventy-

five per cent of those attacked die.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22, 1873. L. R. Richards, City Register, one of the oldest nhabitants of Memphis, died this morning of yellow fever, aged seventy-six years. Dr. R. J. Free-man, Secretary of the Board of Health, died also of yellow fever to-day. Dr. J. J. Williams is reported very low.

A private telegram reports the sale of the charity bale of cotton at St. Louis for \$90. A steady rain since two o'clock this morning has destroyed all hope for the early abatement of the disease. Sudden changes of temperature and warm rain work more fatal results than continuous warm weather. One day's report of only a

lew new cases leads to hopes that are but to be crushed by the succeeding day's development of a sudden change in the weather and an increased number of victims. There is no safety here yet.

THE MORTUARY REPORT from noon yesterday to noon to-day shows thirty deaths from yellow fever and seven from other ranges. There were twenty-seven deaths from yellow fever to-day and three from other causes.

An Appeal for Aid. The following circular, which explains the situation, will appear in to-morrow morning's papers :-

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1873.

ALL SYMPATHIZING WITH SUFFERING HUMANITY TO ALL SYMPATHIZING WITH SUFFERING HUMANITY
EVERYWHERE:—
The yellow lever is not abating. God only knows
when it will. Scores of new cases appear daily.
Over 1,000 persons are now sick. Our funds will
not pay expenses for six days. From the sick
and dying a cry of suffering and distress
comes great and loud. For their sake
send money and relief to secure nurses, stimulants and nourishment. We require more than
ever. Send donations to A. D. Langstaff, President
of the Howard Association.

By order of A. D. Langstaff, President.
A. E. FRANKLAND,
J. G. LONSDALE,
J. MURPHY.
T. H. EDMONDSON,
W. J. SMITH,
Special Coumittee.

The Epidemic in Texas-Spread of the Disease in the State-Very Violent in

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22, 1873. A Picayone special says Galveston is full of relugees from Bryan, Calvert and Columbus and they continue to arrive by each train.

Telegrams from Columbus report the vellow fever as increasing fast and of a very fatal type. Four deaths occurred in the past twelve hours. Hon. George W. Smith and J. W. Harcourt were among the victims. The place is almost deamong the populated.

A special relief train was forwarded to-day with physicians from Galveston.

Telegrams from Calvert report nine deaths in the past twenty-four hours.

The disease continues very violent at Bryan.
Two deaths and seven new cases are reported for the past twenty-four hours. Business is almost entirely suspended.

Yellow Fever in Alabams MONLGOMERY, Oct. 22, 1873. One death from yellow fever here to-day.

# A VIRGINIA BOURBON.

An Ancient Statesman Advocates the Forcible Removal of the Blacks to St. Domingo-He Thinks That Is the Purpose of the President.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22, 1873.

The event of the present campaign in this city

as the address delivered in Assembly Hall befor a large and intelligent audience this evening by Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, of Staunton. Mr. Stuart will be remembered in national politics as Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Interior, and a former leader of the whig party. He is one of the very few Virginians who still retain their national reputation, and in this respect may be said to divide the honors with Hunter and Wise, It is not known whether he aspires to Senatorial honors or not, but if so, and if Hunter killed himself off, as

to divide the honors with Hunter and Wise, It is not known whether he aspires to Senatorial honors or not, but if so, and if Hunter killed himself off, as it is alleged, by his Winchester speech, in advocating compensation for the emancipated slaves, Stuart has now also committed political felodese by the advocacy of the equally impracticable doctrine of the forced colonization of the negroes of the South in St. Domingo or some other point beyond the limits of the country, and by his antique views generally. His speech was a very long one, and, of course, was an able effort, but entirely out of date. Very few people here have any idea that the negro can ever be driven to seek a refuge elsewhere, and thus rid the whites from the horrors of his dark presence.

In the course of his speech Mr. Stuart held that the only issue in Virginia is whether the white or the black man shall rule. It has nothing whatever to do with federal politics at this time, the question being absolutely local. He went back and reviewed the whole history of slavery, and dwelt upon its violent sholtion, denouncing the government for inhumanity in freeing the negroes and then leaving them, poor, ignorant and unprotected, as well as for conferring upon them the right of citizenship without educating them up to its duties and obligations. He also declared the utter antagonism and instinctive antipathy of the races and the imposibility of the greatest men in the nation, from Jefferson to Lincoln and Ben Wade to, prove that the negroes conjid not and ought not to remain in the same community with white people in a free condition, and that with their freedom must come their deportation to another coursity or extermination. He cited the case of the Indians who had been driven out and excluded from our society. A conflict, too, between white and blacks dweling together in peace and harmony. He quoted the opicity of General Grant in his effort to acquire St. Domingo was the colonization of the negroe of the South in that lavored spot. He had never b

### AMUSEMENTS.

"Don Giovanni" at the Academy of Music.

"Don Glovanni," the chef-d'œuere of Mozart, the rork on which, in spite of a bad libretto, he lav ished the richest treasures of his imagination and in which there is not a dull musical thought, is the rock on which many a stately operatic argosy has been artistically wrecked. One cannot point to a satisfactory performance of this work for years past in this city, and even in boastful London it has fared badly at both houses, Covent Garden and Drury Lane. The Italian artists, even those of the highest order, seem at all times to fail in the comprehension of the innate beauties of this opera ments of artists' reputations among the past Donna Annas, Donna Elviras, Zerlinas, Don Juans, Leporôles, who shone with brilliancy in more modern works, came to grief in the music ful in presenting the opera with a complete en-semble. What we remarked after the production of "The Magic Flute" last week at the Grand Opera House about the extreme difficulty of obtaining nowadays all the materials necessary for a proper representation of an opera of particularly applicable to "Don Gio-nt." It is, therefore, not judicious roles, or in the chorus or orchestra, is fatal to the success of the opera. When it is not a great success it becomes dull, monotonous and uninteresting. There is no meature. Triumph or faiture can only attend a representation of the opera of "Don Glovann." There have been many memorable casts in this

opera. At hier Majesty's Theatre, London, many years ago, "Don Giovanni" was given with the following cast:—Donna Anna, Mme, Pasta; Zeriina. Mile. Persiani; Don Ottavio, Signor Rubini; Don Giovani, Signor Tamburini; Leporello, Signor Lablache. At Covent Garden Grisi has appeared as Donna Anna, Corballi as Donna Livira. Alboni, Viardo; and Bosio as Zeriini; Mario as Don Ottavio, Tamburini as Don Giovanni, and Carl Formes as Leporello. Taglioni danced in the minute at Her Majesty's and Carlotta Grisi at Covent Garden. Later still Donna Anna found a mag-And Bosto as Zermin. March as Don Grands and Carlotter and Donas Anna found a magniferent bearing the past years and t

Donna Anna, and made anything but a favorable impression. Mile. Torriani's voice seemed to shrink in tone until there was little betwixt it and silence in the "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai Carino" of Zerlina. Campanini obtained a recall in "il mio tesoro," though all through he was ill at ease in the music of Mozart. The Leporello of Nannetti was a mere clown, and unlike anything ever known before in this rôle. The chorus and orchestra pursued independent paths more than once during the opera, and the mise enscene was worse than ever before. Facts are stubborn things, and every one regretted to find in last night's representation of this wonderful opera an utter absence of ensemble in the most essential points. When will Mozart receive justice? He has been cruelly dealt with on two occasions this season, and unless more care is taken with the "Nozze di Figaro," which, we presume, will be the next of his works presented before the New York public, there will be another shipwreck of artistic reputations and managerial promises.

As we predicted before the prices were lowered at any of the theatres, the adoption of the HERALD'S suggestion has brought out a class of theatre goers wno before were practically debarred from places

of amusement. The Aimée opéra bouffe company, which is now singing at the Tacon Theatre in Havana, has achieved a very great success. The Havanese never before had opera bouffe, and the theatre on the first night was crowded beyond anything seen

since Ristori's first appearance in Havana. A very funny mistake occurred in the regular programme of Wallack's Theatre the other day, Mr. Lester Wallack's part in "She Stoops to Conquer" being printed in a notice of the purposed production of the comedy, "Owen Marlowe," instead of Young Marlowe. The compositor and proof-reader ought to have known that Owen was not the only young Marlowe left to the stage while Lester Wallack

company give what cannot fail to be a splendid at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Signor Tamberlik and Mile. Di Murska both appear, and other artists will participate. Tamberlik will, of course, repeat the great success of last week in concert and in opera. Yesterday both he and Mile. Di Murska made their last appearance in opera in this city for the present, singing the music of "Lucia" to an enthusiastic house at Booth's Theatre, and this concert is their farewell. Any one who has not heard either of them should not fall to embrace this opportunity, while by many persons who have heard them the occasion will be regarded as possibly a last pleasure.

## PRELATE AND PRESS.

Archbishop Purcell at War with the Cincinnati "Commercial"-He Asks His Flock Not to Take It. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1873.

For some time past the Cincinnati Commercial has commented very freely upon Ultramontanism and taken decidedly strong grounds in favor of French and Spanish republicanism, much to the chagrin and disgust of the Catholic Telegraph. The recent meeting of Irish Catholics in St. Louis, at which the free schools of America were denounced in a series of resolutions, was also freely commented upon by the Commercial, and the participants stigmatized as enemies of the public schools. For these and other reasons not necessary now to specify, Archbishop Purcell has published the following in his organ of this week:—

this week:

We acknowledge the perfect right of the Commercial to insult us, but we claim the same right to resent its insults. We could fill several numbers of the Telegraph with extracts from its columns for weeks, months and years past, in which everything that malice would suggest against ourselves and our fellow Cataolica, in every part of the world, has been repeated seque of acussum. It is daily insulting, account of their faith, those whom all Catholics every the part of the world, the sequence of the sequence of their faith, those whom all Catholics every the part of the sequence of the seq

## A MOTHER MURDERED.

Bridget Thompson Kicked to Death Last Night by Her Husband.

RUM AGAIN THE CAUSE OF RUIN.

Scene of the Strife and How the Deed Was Committed.

Bridget Thompson, twenty-six years old, was killed last evening by her husband, at their residence, No. 451 West Twenty-seventh street. He was arrested almost immediately after committing the deed, and locked up at the Twentieth precinct

According to Thompson's statement he arrived

at his home last evening about five o'clock and found his wife drunk. This so annoyed him, as she had been lately in the habit of getting into the same condition, that he quarrelled with her. He threw water upon her, pushed and beat her, but did not use sufficient violence to kill her. The night before last, when he returned from his day's labor, he found her lying on the floor in a state of stupid intoxication and his poor children wandering about uncared for. He roused her from the stupor, learing that she might be smothered in her unnatural posture, and when she was partly restored to sense she, as he alleges, abused him in a most extravagant manner and flung bread and kitchen utensils at him. This passion wore itself out after time and she went to the liquor store again in company with her mother and returned late very drunk. Thompson but his children to bed first for his wife, she being unable to do anything for herself. He complains that for the past year he has had to contend with

## ANOTHER HELL AFLOAT.

Arrival of the Ship Topgallant of New York at San Francisco with Scurvy-Brutality and Arrest of the Officers-Counter Charges-A Consumptive Man Reaten and Dicast Ses.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 14th announces the arrival there of the ship Topgallant, on the 13th, from New York, May 16, and the arrest of Edward Larkin, second mate, on complaint of Captain George M. Phillips. The Chronicle eporter interviewed the parties with the follow-

reporter interviewed the parties with the following results:

What the accused says of the charge.

He was arressed on a charge of beating and maining R. P. Corbert, a seaman on bourd the vessel. Corbert subsequently died during the voyage. He says that corbert, who shipped under the name of Ryan, or was commonly known by that name on board the vessel, was suffering from consumption when he came on board. He had just come of a long voyage from the distant port of Calcutta, and was suffering with chills and lever contracted in the East Indies. On the 26th or 77th o May, when the vessel had been about ten days out of port, and while off the West Indies. On the 26th or 77th o May, when the vessel had been about ten days out of port, and while off the West Indies. De pushed Corbert off the platerin of the west Indies. He pushed Corbert off the platerin of the west Indies. He pushed the result of the platerin of the west Indies. He pushed the first of the land while off the West Indies of the Last the did not bruise the man or wound him in the least—did not bruise the man or wound him in the least—did not bruise the man or wound him in the least—did not knock him down or against anything that could have hurt him. A week or two after that the man became so sick as to be unfit for duty. He took to his bed, and about sixteen days afterwards died. Larkin admits that he once strick a man called "Duteby," but did not bruit him much. He save these are the only times upon which he even used to leave against any man on board. He did not injure either of the men, and they remained his triends to the one. Corbert before his death gave him the address of his (Corbert's mother, in holland, with a request to write to her the particulars on his death. Larkin says the charge was made through maile on the part of the Captain. He had a quarrele with the first mate before leaving New York. The mest mate and steward combined to prejudice the Captain against him, and succeeded. The Captain and finally, on the pica that he was incompeten

ihe forecastle, where he was kept during the remainder or the vorage and made to do the direct and meanest work.

COUNTER CHARGES AGAINST THE CATTAIN AND MATE. He charges that the Captain and first mate were guilty of beating and otherwise abusing men; that about three weeks after leaving New York he heard some words among the men in the forecastle about a knile belonging to Win. Smith, one of the seamen, and a moment afterwards he saw the Captain emerge from the forecastle, dragging out Smith, whom he had cautched fiercely by the throat with one hand and by the hair with the other. He shook the man roughly, exclaiming angrily, "Gyou, I would like to have the pleasure of licking fourties of the work face was suffused with blood, and it was two or three minutes before he could catch his speech again. He did not strike the man. About a month after this he heard a noise at the wheel and saw the man Smith getting up. The Captain had just knocked him down because he could not work the wheel just to suit him. The man's lip was cut and his mouth was bleeding freely. He staid at the wheel about twenty minutes longer and then was releved, when he came forward and told his companious what the Captain had done. He said the Captain had been "onto him" again and "licked" him. Larkin also charges the first mate with beating and maltreating the men. He had intended to have lodged formal complaints against the Captain had the first mate and have had them arrested yesterday afternoon; but as the United States Darriet Attorney and his assistant were both or gaged in Court trying cases, he had been unable to get the warrants. The complaints will probably be made out and the arrests made to day.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF CONTAINT HE CAUSE OF CONTAINT

without having the salt scaned off, was cooled a served up to the men. The water became so low a they had to depend on rain water caught in blanks and this was so impregnated with oil and ter from a deck and poop as to be unpaintable and unwholesor After the men became size they were compelled to we the same as before, and Larkin says one of the princip grounds of complaint urged against him by the Capt was that he did not work the men hard enough.

The reporter thus speaks of his

grounds of complaint treed against. Into by the Capitals was that he did not work the men hard enough.

The reporter thus speaks of his

Interporter the speak of the speak of the provided in a bru que tone, suggesting the does of infinite importance beaused over the rail and the proprietor inquired in a bru que tone, suggesting the idea of infinite importance beaused it, whether the reporter desired to come on board. An affirmative reply was followed by considerable historia on the part of the consequential gentleman, who proved to be no less a personage than Capitain George M. Philippe. A ladder was finally lowered over the side of the vessel, the reporter mounted it promptly and was soon on the deck. The Capitain, who had been drinking just enough to the make him lognacious, then informed the reporter that he would gladly give any desired information in his possession.

If the led the way into the cabin, and then began a rambing account of the voyage, interspersed with frequent dissertations on necessary amendments to our navalisms and customs, the necessity of bowing to the authorities that be, and many other matters foreign to the question, but always ending with the emphasized assurance, with copious brimstone invectives that comments for a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most comment Larkin was 'a dirty beast,' or a 'most com

shot threw him on the hoor and choked him severely. Several of the sailors witnessed the assault by the mate.

A BOY'S TALK.

Louis R. Assalena, a boy about eighteen years of age, stated that one day the first mate ordered him to bring a file, and when he brought it attacked him for oringing the wrong one, knocked him down and struck him on the head with a "heaver," a round piece of wood about two feet long. The men say they got no coffee, although the Captain promised it to them before they started. During the voyage they got pea soup twice, bear soup twice and tresh meat twice, as one of them was stating, when another interrapted him with "Yea, we had the bones from the Captain's table!" The beef given them was not soared, as it should have been. Some of them had saved up pieces of it, and the reporter round it incrusted with sait and totally unfit for food. Some of the men are very sick. There is no doubt that the men have been beaten, although the case is perhaps a mild one when compared with the atroclies practised on board the Sunrise, and it is probable that the first and second mates and the Captain are equally culpable.

[From the Afta California, Oct. 15.]

From the Alta California, Oct. 15. [
George M. Phillips, captain, and William J. Smith, first mate of the ship Topgaliant, were arrested yesterday on the complaint of two seamen, who charge that they were beaten and wonded by them. They were released on bail, Captain Phillips on \$2,000, with H. B. Williams and John J. Marks as sureties, and the mate, Smith, on \$2,000, with the same parties as bondsmen.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTERFEITERS.

Only Four of the Outlaws Captured as

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 22, 1873. So far there have been only four of the counterletters arrested in this section, and those mostly from Rowan, a county on the railroad. The Mar shal does not wish publicity given to their names until the remainder are caught, which will in all probability be to-morrow. The Ashevilie expe-dition is yet unheard from.

### SNOW IN MINNESOTA.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 22, 1873. About five inches of snow fell in Minnesota this afternoon, when it cleared of cold.

## ART MATTERS.

Art in Furniture. A private view was given yesterday of some furniture so exquisite and magnificent as to be entitled to rank among works of art. It came from the house of the late Mr. Legrand Lockwood, at Norwalk, Conn. The furniture was all manufa tured expressly to order, and is interspersed with and so forth. The articles are now on exhibition at the Cimton Hall salesrooms and at the Leavitt Art Gallery, from nine A. M. to six P. M., and from seven to ten P. M. The days of sale are next Thursday and Friday, the first day's sale taking place at Clinton Hall, and the second at the Art Gallery, No. 317 Broadway.

817 Broadway. Cough! Cough! Cough!

During the full, winter and spring months people are more or less troubled with coughs and colds. Reader, don't neglect a slight cold, as it is the starting, point for consumption, but go immediately to your druggist and get a bottle of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. This article is certain to do its work, permanently curing all coughs, colds, induenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breatmin and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption. A trial is all we ask and then the article speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists at 3) cents and \$1. Great saving in buying large size. PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go

A.—Hats for Gentlemen at Lowest P. ERNENWEIN, 148 Nassau street, near epruce street.

Attention, Ye Who Have Catarrh!— Permanently cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNI-HILATOR. Depot 1st Chatham square. All examina-A.—Nobody Buys Wretched Metal springs inger pads or the useless "band trustes." The new ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, retains run-ture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured. Sold chem.

A Happy Conception !—The Knox Hat, for the fall and winter, is worthy of the hatter's worldwide reputation and commands universal approbation. Buy your HATS at 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or in the Pitth Avenue Hotel.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINE-MENT is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints :- Cramp in limbs and stomach, pain in the stomach, bowels or side, rheumatism in all its forms, colic, neuralgia, colds, fresh wounds, spinal complaints and sprains and bruises. Don't fail to procure it. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases. For internal and external use.

Boots and Shoes, Wedding Slips and GAITERS, CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS, at MILLER & CO,'S, No. 3 Union square.

Halloway's Pills and Ointment.-Es-tablished fifty years. Depot 78 Maiden lane.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the Extraordinary Drawing April 22. Circulars sont information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 19 Walt street; box 4,085 New York Post office.

Pomeroy's Band Trusses, 744 Broad-way, are the best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Royal Ravana Lottery.-information

furnished: orders filled: circulars sent free on application; Spanish bank bills and governments pirchased.

No. 11 Wall street. New York city. Sacrifice at Auction.—Positive Sale of large lot of splendid OHROMOS, at 10 o'clock to morrow (Friday) morning, at 299% Broadway, third story. On exhibition until day of sale. Call and see them.

Skin Diseases a Specialty by Dr. Van. DYKE. Office (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Fri-day), No. 6 West Sixteenth street.

Wigs, Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wig and Toupee Maker and Importer of human Hair.

Youmans' New Opera Turban, for Even-

G. W. CARLETON & CO. PUBLISH MARION HAR SCIENCE OF HEALTH, THREE MONTHS, 25 CRNTS.

JESSAMINE.—THE NEW NOVEL BY MARION HAR-

MARION HARLAND'S LAST AND BEST NOVEL, "Jossamine," is published this week. \$1 50 WILL BUY MARION HARLAND'S SPLEN-